THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not reque t a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, *not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.*

PERSONS *sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.*

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, *and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the GUN FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for any thing of every description—Smiths Bits, Rogers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Sompoolers, Potash and Pulley Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS.

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

6,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

4000 acres in allotted townships in Geauga county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, nottnus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines compietely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

JOSEPH BALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that in consequence of having declined the Hatting business, he has been enabled to enlarge his tavern, at the old stand,

SIGN OF THE BUCK.

in the diamond, where by keeping a constant and general supply of every thing necessary to accommodate both the citizen and traveller, he hopes to merit and receive an increasing share of public patronage. To his former customers he returns his grateful acknowledgements and solicits a continuance of their favors.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the subscriber will please to remark that it is indispensably necessary their accounts be closed on or before the first of June next—and those to whom I am indebted, will do a favour by calling and receiving their just demands.

JOSEPH BALL.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1813.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by BOYLE IRWIN, merchant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water*.

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK, WATCH-MAKER, AND SILVER-SMITH,

(Market, between Front & second streets)
PITTSBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received a large and elegant assortment of

JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF

Diamond, Pearl, Plain and Mourning Ear and Finger Rings.....Necklaces, Bracelets, Breast Lockets, Gold Chains, &c. &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Consisting of Epaulets, Gold & Silver Lace-Cord, Plumes, Swords, Dirks and Sword Blades.....Also a complete assortment of

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKERS TOOLS AND MATERIALS,

CONSISTING OF

Castings, Pinions and Forged Works, —Solid, Arch and moon Dials, &c.—— Watch Dials and Mainsprings—Gold & Gilt Watch Hands, Chains, Keys & Seals by the Card—Cutting Nippers, Pliers, Broaches, Eye Glasses, Plain, Click and Pinion Wire, Fusee Chains, Chain Hooks and Verges—Files of almost every description—Warranted Eight day & thirty hour Clocks with or without cases to suit the purchaser.

N. B. Approved country produce taken in payment.

April, 27th. 1812.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

TRAVELS IN GREECE, &c.

From a new work "Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, &c. in 1806 & 1807," we extract the following interesting passages, descriptive of various scenes.

A CARAVAN.

It was midnight when we arrived at the kan of Menemen. I perceived at a distance a great number of scattered lights, it was a caravan making a halt. On a nearer approach I discovered camels—some lying, others standing, some with their loads, others relieved from their burden. Horses and asses without bridles were eating barley out of leather buckets: some of the men were still on horseback, and the women, veiled, had not alighted from their dromedaries. Turkish merchants were seated crossleged on carpets in groups round the fires, at which the slaves were busily employed in dressing pilau. Other travellers were smoking their pipes at the door of the kan, chewing opium, and listening to stories. Here were people burning coffee in iron pots; the hucksters were about from fire to fire offering cakes, fruit and poultry for sale. Singers were amusing the croud; imans were performing their ablutions, prostrating themselves, rising again and invoking the prophet; and the camel drivers laying snoring on the ground. The place was strewed with packages, bags of cotton and couffs of rice. All these objects now distinct and reflecting a vivid light, now confused and enveloped in half a shade, exhibited a genuine scene of the Arabian Nights. It wanted nothing but the caliph Haroun al Raschid, the vizir Giaffar and Meyrour, the chief of the black eunuchs."

CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

At eight o'clock a galley boat came along side of us. As we were almost becalmed, I quitted the feiucca, and went with my people into the boat. We kept close under Point Europe, on which stands the castle of the seven Towers, an old Gothic fortress now falling to ruin. Constantinople, and the coast of Asia in particular, were enveloped in a thick fog the cypresses and the minarets, which I perceived through the vapor, exhibited the appearance of a leafless forest. As we now approached the point of the Seraglio, a breeze sprung up from the north, and as if by the waving of an inchanter's wand, the mist was swept in a few moments from the picture, and I found myself all at once in the midst of the palaces of the commander of the faithful. Before me, the channel of the Black sea meandered like a majestic river between charming hills: on my right I had the coast of Asia and the city of Scutari; that of Europe lay on my left, forming as it receded, a capicious bay full of large ships at anchor, and innumerable small vessels traversing it in every direction. This bay, bounded two hills, presented a view of Constantinople and Galata; disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The immence extent of these three cities of Galiata, Constantinople and Siutari, with their buildings raising in stages one above another; the cypresses, the minerets, the masts of the ships intermingled on every side; the verdure of the trees the color of the houses, white and red, the sea spreading its blue expanse below these objects and the sky its azure canopy above altogether formed a picture that filled me with admiration. It must indeed be allowed that those are guilty of no exaggeration who assert that Constantinople exhibits a view superior in beauty to any in the world."

THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

The ship in which I left Alexandria having arrived at the port of Tunis, we cast anchor opposite the ruins of Carthage. I looked at them but was unable to make out what they could be. I perceived a few Moorish huts, a Mahometan Hermitage at the point of a projecting cape, sheep browzing among ruins;—— ruins, so far from striking that I could scarce distinguish them from the ground on which they lay. This was Carthage.

The walls of vanquished Carthage, & her demolished towers, lies scattered on the shore. What fears did this city formerly excite in Rome; What efforts did she cost when insulting us, even in Latium and the Laurensian plains! No hardly a relic of her is to be seen, she hardly retains her name, and cannot even be recognised by her own ruins.

In order to discover these ruins, it is necessarily to go methodically to work, I suppose, then, the reader sets out with me from the fort of the Goletta, standing, as I have observed, upon the canal by which the lake of Tunis discharges itself into the sea. Riding along the shore in an east northeast direction, you come, in about half an hour, to some salt pits, which extend towards the west, as far as a fragment of wall, very near to the great reservoirs. Passing between the salt-pits and sea you begin to discover jetties running out to a considerable distance under water. The sea and the jetties are on your right; on your left you perceive a great quantity of ruins, upon eminences of unequal heights; and below these ruins is a place of circular form, & of considerable depth, which formed a communication with the sea by means of a canal, traces of which are still to be seen.—— This basin must be, in my opinion, the cothon, or inner port of Carthage, The remains of the immence works discernible in the sea, would, in this case, indicate the scite of the outer mole. If I am not mistaken, some piles of the dam constructed by Scipio, for the purpose of blockading up the port, may still be distinguished. I also observe a second inner canal, which shall be, if you please, the cut made by the Carthaginians when they opened a new passage for their fleet.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER V.

TO THE PEOPLE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

THE WAR LOANS.

Notwithstanding the facts which have been exhibited, showing the little regard of our rulers for the preservation of our commerce, I should rather say, the measures they have taken for its destruction, although virtually pledged as the great and essential source of revenue for the payment of the public debt; notwithstanding their repeal of certain internal duties alike pledged; and notwithstanding their violation of the public faith in authorising the payment of the small remnant of duties on goods imported, in *treasury notes*, receivable at the custom houses instead of *money*; which notes they have authorised to be issued to an amount far beyond the probable receipts of duties while the war continues; and which anticipating and absorbing all the duties, will leave nothing for the regular payment of interest and the annual discharge of part of the principal of the public debt, for which those duties have been so often and so solemnly pledged; and notwithstanding their avoiding during two sessions of Congress, to the *heavy* taxes which their war rendered indispensable, even to pay the *interest* of the enormous loans which they have authorised, and which the Secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to effect; taxes which they feared would render both them and their war universally unpopular; notwithstanding all these things, perhaps it will be said, that their punctual payment, hitherto, of the interest of the public debt, and some millions of the principal, as much as the public creditors were obliged to receive, is an evidence of the future punctuality with which they will cause the public debt to be discharged. To this it may be answered, that their own *interest*, to facilitate the procuring of loans in the time of need, prompted them to make such regular payments, *while they possessed the most ample means*—— On the same principle, unthrifty failing merchants continue to make some payments, until a state of bankruptcy, puts an end to their operations.

While a government has abundant means (and such had ours, during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's eight years presidency) where is the merit (though much has been claimed) in a regular payment of its debt? But those means were provided under the *federal* administration; the system was *then* formed which produced an abundant revenue; increasing annually with the growing prosperity of commerce, which gave life and vigour to all other occupations of the people. What could our rulers do with the increasing millions pouring into the treasury from that prosperous commerce, but pay off the debts of the nation? At their outset, especially, when it was expedient to lay up some stock of reputation for consistency, in fulfilling their public promises, it would have been too bold a proceeding to divert the abundance of public treasure from its appropriate uses to new and visionary projects. And the most ingenious, the most profligate, the most extravagant frauds and dissipations, could not have embezzled and wasted so many millions. They had in fact no choice, they were under not only a moral, but in some sort a physical necessity to continue their payments of the public debt; to rid themselves of an immense treasure that was overwhelming them. In all this there was absolutely no merit. As well might a merchant's clerk lay claim to special merit for paying the debts of his employer, who furnished him with money for the purpose, and paid him for his services.

But Mr. Jefferson and his associates were resolved to turn to the best account for the purposes of the party, the *simple performance* of an *ordinary duty*. Accordingly, in the first session of congress after Mr. Jefferson's election, in a time of profound peace, when all extraordinary public expenses had ceased, and the treasury had no other calls for money than to defray the usual charges of government, to pay the interest of the public

debt, and such a portion of the principal as the laws, previously made, had required, to provide for an army so reduced in numbers, as no longer to deserve the name, and for a few armed vessels to protect our commerce in the Mediteranean, in consequence of some piratical acts of the paltry regency of Tripoli; under these circumstances, forth came a law bearing the pompous title of "*An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the Public Debt ! ! ! !*" What was the obvious inference from this sounding title? What would a stranger to our finances have thought! Certainly that but a *partial* and *imperfect* provision had before been made. But what was the fact? Why, that such a provision had been made long before; in the administration of WASHINGTON—when a great and upright man (HAMILTON) whose measures were all *open* and *undisguised*, had the direction of the finances of the U. S. It was the fundamental principle of this financier as frank and honest as he was able, that the creation or assumption of a public debt should be accompanied with adequate provision for its complete redemption.

The provision for paying the public debt made while HAMILTON was at the head of the treasury, corresponded with that principle; and on the money & public credit so provided, MESSRS. JEFFERSON, GALLATIN, and party, have lived to this day. *These gentlemen* exhibited the wonderful talent of *appropriating* 7 millions three hundred thousand dollars *which Hamilton had provided for them*, to be applied yearly towards the payment of the public debt! In saying that HAMILTON furnished them with money, my meaning will be understood, that his system of funding the public debts contracted in our revolutionary war, and of laying duties, commercial and internal, for paying them, was the basis on which congress acted in passing the laws which embraced those important objects. Why then was the JEFFERSON administration act before mentioned, introduced with such a pompous, ostentatious title?—Their character and the facts in the case admit but of one answer; for the purpose of deception to delude the people into a belief that provision had not before been made for the payment of the *whole* of the public debt; and to make a show of strict observance of Mr. JEFFERSON's professed creed on the subject of finance ["*the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith*"] advanced the year before, in his inaugural speech, & which might then be fresh in the minds of the people; while among the same people, of a hundred who should read the sounding, delusive title, not ten might read and understand the provisions of a long act on the dry, abstruce subject of finance, it is not improbable that a multitude of honest citizens really believed (attending only to the title of the act) that the whole of the public debt was to be immediately paid off.

It is one thing to apply a redundant revenue towards the payment of the public debts, and quite another to lay and collect taxes, (the most ungracious and unpopular acts of all governments) when found indispensable to preserve the public faith, and fulfil the duties of firm and honest administrators of the government—The former abundant revenues from commerce (on the strength of which Mr. JEFFERSON ventured twelve years ago, long enough to be now forgotten, to profess "*the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith*" to be an essential principle of our government,) those abundant revenues are now, in consequence of the Napoleon Jeffersonian, Madisonian system of embargo, non-intercourse and non-importation laws, already reduced to a very small sum, and in the course of the present year, by the captures of our vessels and the blockades of our ports, which the British navy have commenced, our foreign commerce will be annihilated, and even our coasting trade must be abandoned.

By disappointments as to loans, (and every friend to justice, truth, and peace, must thank Heaven that these disappointments have actually taken place) by the constant defeats and disgraces which have attended all their military enterprizes, and by the increasing opposition to and detestation of the war, those who made it may be wrought up to a degree of desperation; and, like desperate gamblers, be disposed to hazard their last stake to maintain it. And although they have not yet dared to lay any taxes which all the people can see and feel, they may in this state of desperation, impose heavy internal taxes; and in the expectation too, that it will throw them out of power and place; calculating that their present opponents will of course succeed. And, as in former times, the federalists have never flinched in their exertions to fulfil the *honest* and *necessary* public engagements, by laying taxes at the hazard of their popularity; the war men may expect them to take the same course with regard to the debts incurred by *this most unrighteous war*; that this will again render them unpopular, and once more transfer the reigns of government into the same hands which now hold them.—But, I trust, should the occasion offer, that the friends of peace, justice, & good faith, the duties of which apply to other nations as well as to our own citizens and to the old revolutionary creditors, in preference to those who voluntarily become creditors to support such a war, will not be caught in the snare.

On Mr. Madison's principles, the war can never have an end, and the expense would then be boundless; for G. B. will not, and, consistently with her safety and independence, cannot, yield the point for which Mr. Madison obstinately contends. But for want of money, it is plain that the war must terminate sooner than its authors intended; and as certainly without obtaining the object for which alone Mr. Madison professed to continue it. Hence it follows, that all the millions of money expended in carrying it on, and the thousands of citizens who perish in it, will be sacrificed in vain. All this is so certain, so clear, so level to the understanding of every man, with what pretence of justice, or appearance of equity, can those who lend their money to carry on the war—prefer a claim for reimbursement?

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 23, 1813.

WILMINGTON, *April* 13.

Our latest letters from Lewis Town state, that the Belvidera put to sea the latter part of last week, without having been able to destroy that place, although an incessant firing had been kept up for 25 hours. The Poictiers still remained at the anchoring ground. The only damage which Lewistown has sustained is the destruction of one or two houses, and a trifling injury to a few others.

The bombs which were thrown at Lewistown, from the Belvidera fell considerably short of the town, and, what is singular, did not explode,

WILMINGTON, April 16.

LEWES TOWN.

We have mentioned that the rockets and bombs, at the late bombardment of L. Town, did not reach the place; this, it now appears, was a mistake. The rockets went over the town, but did no injury and one of the bombs fell in it, fortunately, however, it did not explode. The damage done is estimated at 2000 dollars—many of the houses being perforated by the balls. The shot from the Belvidere went some distance beyond the place.—The cannonading was discontinued on the afternoon of the 7th inst. and the Belvidere put to Sea on the 8th, leaving the Poicters, and small vessels in the Bay—where they still remained on Monday last—It is surprising that, notwithstanding the severe fire of the enemy no lives were lost on our side, nor was a single person wounded.

[*D-l. Statesman.*

WASHINGTON CITY, APIL 16.

By letters received from on board the frigate Constellation, off Norfolk, dated the 15th inst. we have the disagreeable information, that the ship's first cutter, proceeding on service on that day with 16 men, Lieutenant Biggs, Master's Mate La Roche, and Midshipman Philips, overset not far from the ship. Lieutenant Biggs and Midhn. Philips were unfortunately drowned, the boats succeeded in saving the rest. The bodies of the sufferers had not been found when the letter we have seen was written. Those young gentlemen are spoken of as having bid fair to be an honor to their country.

[*Nat. Intel.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

Savannah, April 11, 1813.

With pleasure I inform you of the capture of the Caledonia privateer of 8 guns, of Nassau, (New Providence) after an action of 17 minutes by the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, Lt. Mark. The Nonsuch engaged the Caledonia and the Mayflower (another New Providence privateer) at the same time, the Mayflower made her escape in the night. Two men were wounded on board the Nonsuch (1 mortally); 9 men are missing on board the Caledonia. The Caledonia and Mayflower had captured the sloop Morninglight, bound from Charleston to St. Mary's; also, the Spanish schr. Ranger, from hence to Havannah; and the Pilot boat Polly of Savannah, this vessel was given up. The Nonsuch is injured a little in her sails, masts and rigging. The Caledonia was principally manned with negroes—the second lieutenant is a mulatto. Lt. Mark recognized several negroes owned in Charleston, one of whom was formerly a pilot.

The privateer had Charleston papers on board to the 31st March, and lists of vessels outward bound from this port and Charleston.

Ibid.

The capture and arrival of the Caledonia is confirmed by a letter from Charleston to the navy department.

Ibid.

New York, April 17.

The British ship Valiant, of 74 guns, anchored off the Hook last evening. This morning the Flotilla of Gun Boats, stationed at the Hook, under the command of Commodore Lewis, got under way and made towards her—when she set all sail and stood to the estward before the wind.

The frigate Macedonian, Captain JONES, is completely refitted, and has dropped into the roads, preparatory to a cruize.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant of this city, to his friend, dated Lisbon March 22, rec'd by the Unicorn at N. York.

"Letters from London of 9th inst. say peace is concluded between England and Denmark, and the latter power, with Prussia have declared war against France—Dantzic with its garrison of 30,000 men have fallen into the power of the Russians, and that the Conscripts had absolutely refused to march. The Portuguese papers say, Soult has left Madrid with from 10 to 20,000 men for France. The armies here are quiet. We have N. Y. advices by the Carolina Ann to the 25th ult. with the account of the capture of the Java.

The Pilot boat Traveller from N. Y. has also arrived in 26 days, her object a secret at present, but suppose an Embargo in the U. States.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

We have been favored, says the N. Y. Gazette, by a Commercial House in this City with a London Paper, from which the following important extracts have been made.

Great preparations were making in Paris, for the coronation of the Empress, and the young king of Rome.

The French papers, says the London Editors, are guardedly silent with respect to the progress of the Russians, and the positions the different corps of their army occupy—but a vessel from Ostend brings information of their having crossed the Vistula in great force—taken Marienwerder—and blockaded Dantzic and Thorn.

FROM LISBON.

NEW YORK, APRIL 14.

The ship Unicorn, Capt. Frazier, arrived here yesterday in the remarkably short passage of 20 days.

Capt. Frazier informs, that a large fleet of transports arrived at Lisbon a few days before he sailed, with about 3,000 cavalry and other troops. Lord Wellington remained inactive. But 1 Packet had arrived from England in the month of January. They had heard of the capture of the Java frigate by the way of London. Capt. F. brought no London or Lisbon papers.

The news in circulation yesterday of a change of the Spanish Cortes, is not correct. The Fortitude, from Cadiz, brings a paper one day later, and it contains an account only, of a change in the Regency by the Cortes, in consequence of their resisting the abolition of the Inquisition.—The 3 oldest Counsellors were appointed in their place by the Cortes, 86 to 48.—The persons appointed are Archbishop du Toledo, Cardinal de Bourbon, Don Pedro Agaa, and Don Gabriel Ciscar.

Marshal the Duke of Treviso (Mortier) Colonel General of the guards, arrived at Paris the 2d of February. Marshal the Prince of Esling, (Massena) after passing a fortnight at Antibes, arrived on the twenty third of January, at Nice, his native city, there to re-establish his health.

[*Paris paper.*

BALTIMORE, APRIL 14.

The British Squadron consisting of 2 seventy fours, 3 frigates and a number of smaller vessels, have advanced up the Bay as far as Sharp's Island; they have taken a number of small vessels, some of which they are fitting out and manning for the evident purpose of making an attack—others to the number of 15 or 20, they have burned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

A letter from Albany, dated the 14th inst. says, "About 11 o'clock this day, General Dearborn's baggage in two large waggons, and his own 1 horse waggon, under an escort of a party of dragoons, started; and at 5 o'clock the general himself and suit set off in the common stage for Sackett's Harbor.

Troops are passing through this city daily, and a vigorous campaign may be expected."

RHODE ISLAND INVADED.

By the following article it appears, that the enemy have effected a landing and established a kind of post on our seaboard. Block Island constitutes a township by the name of New Shoreham, in the state of R. Island.

NEW LONDON, April 15.

The British standard is erected on B. Island; and a wharf is building for the convenience of landing from the fleet.—Fresh meat and good water is procured on the island sufficient for the supply of the enemy's ships.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, dated April 19. 1813.

"A great number of our brave tars have died this winter with the lake fever, and a number are sick yet.

Yesterday was launched the pilot boat built schooner The Lady of the Lake.—Our fleet is completely rigged and manned, and consists of the following vessels, viz:

Ship Madison, 28 guns; brig Oneida, 18 guns; schr. Hamilton, 9 guns; schr. Governor Tompkins, 6 guns; schr. Conquest, 3 guns; schr. Growler, 3 guns; schr. Pert, 3 guns; schr. Fair American, 4 guns; schr. Julia, 2 guns; schr. Ontario, 1 gun; schr. Scourge, 8 guns; schr. Elizabeth, 2 guns; schr. Lady of the Lake, 3 guns; and schr. Mary, bomb, vessel.

This day the keel was laid for another ship that is to carry 32 guns. The ice will break up in 10 days, and we have our sails bent; so before I write again we may expect a battle.

Kingston is 30 miles from this place, and the Royal George and Earl Moira are there, and as the ice breaks up later there we may have a chance of taking them before they form a junction with the vessels at Little York. The Fair American, is commanded by lt. Chauncey, brother to the commodore.

There are about 5,000 troops here ready to march the moment we sail for Kingston.

[*From the Boston Centinel, April* 14.]

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

After our paper was put to press, we received a letter from New-port, dated monday evening last, stating the arrival there of the schr Viper, captain Mather, thirty days from Rochelle.

Our correspondents writes, "capt. M informs that Bonaparte had left Paris (about the last of Feb.) for Austria, to meet the Emperor Francis:—That the conscripts for 1814 were raising, & marching to the different depots;—and that complaints were loud and open, at Rochelle, against the conduct of the Emperor. Troops were daily arriving in France from Spain. Capt. M. saw several regt's of them at Rochelle, He heared nothing of the Russians having entered Berlin.—Capt. Mather had on board dispatches from the nephew of the late Mr. Barlow to our Government, announcing Mr. Barlow's death, and that he had possesion of all his papers;—but being chased on the passage by a English man of war, and apprehensive of being captured, he threw the dispaches overboard.

"Paris papers to the 18th Feb. only received, containing nothing later than you have in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Returns from 415 towns, give Mr. Strong a majority of upwards of 14,000 votes: 27 towns remain to be heard from which last year gave 749 federal, and 1610 democratic votes. This majority in favor of the federal candidate is unprecedented in Massachusetts.

The Petersburgh Intelligencer says, "that a letter from Pinckneyville, Mississippi Territory, dated 14th of March, states, that the revolutionary troops in New-Mexico, were at Labadia, surrounded by a host of Spanish troops, and it was supposed the former would be taken and sent to work in the mines. Col. M'Gee, their commander, is dead."

COMMUNICATION.

AMERICAN FRIGATES.

The follow article from the London Courier of Jan. 4, conveys a more flattering compliment to our Gallant little navy, than its warmest admirers and best friends consider it entitled to.

"At length it is determined to increase "the nav l force on the Halifax station, "with ships large enough to cope with "the American Frigates. Orders, it is "said have been given for an examination of several 74's, for the purpose "of selecting such as may be reduced "to 64 gun ships. The following it is "added, are already selected for this service, and are to be finished for sea directly, viz:—Culloden, at Plymouth; "Monarch and Thunder, at Chatham, "and Resolution at Portsmouth."

Here is a confession of our superiority from the mouth of an enemy, which will remain on record, and go forth to the world, as a proof undeniable, that a British frigate is unable to cope with an American, and that the Constitution, mounting 30 24. pounders on her gun deck, and 20 32 pound carronades on her quarter-deck and forecastle, (and which has captured and destroyed two of the stoutest British frigates of 49 guns) requires a British 74 to cope with her.—There is however a gross desception intended to be practised by the paragraph from the Courier, on John Bull's credulous subjects, who having been repeatedly told of late, that the American frigates are ships of the line in disguise, are now given to understand, that 64 gun ship mounting 30 long 32 pounders on her lower deck and as many more on her upper deck, is not an overmatch for one of our frigates. By such wretched tricks & misrepresentations, the British prints hope to retrieve their lost reputation, at least with the ignorant of their own nation, but even they cannot long be blinded by such shallow artifices, and the more enlightened part of the world will at once perceive in this overstrained and ludicrous attempt to mislead and deceive public opinion, additional evidence of the superiority of American over British naval skill and gallantry.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated March 21, 1813,

"We have been much agitated of late, by a gang of smugglers and pirates, who have established themselves in a permanent fortification on an island in lake Barataria, about 40 miles from this city; they hold auction for the sale of their plunder once a fortnight, and have a regular admiralty judge for the trial of the vessels brought in, who invariably condemns all that are not French. There are about 300 of these fellows, who thus set at defiance the whole power of the country. From movements that are making in the garrison, I presume that Wilkinson is about to detach a force for the purpose of dislodging them.

"An English sloop of war is off the Balize, and yesterday the United States brig Syren sailed on a cruize, the officers and crew fully bent on meeting and fighting her."

From the Charleston Courier.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 yesterday forenoon, a most awful explosion took place in this harbor, on board the Revenue Schooner Gallatin, commanded by Capt. J. H. Silliman, which had arrived the day before from a short cruise on the coast, and anchored off the town. Capt. S. was on shore at the time; he had given orders, on leaving the vessel, that the muskets and pistols, which were suspended in the cabin, should be examined and cleansed. There were about 30 persons in all on board; of this number about 10 were on the quarter deck and in the cabin; part of them employed in cleaning the arms. Thus, situated, the dreadful explosion took place; and in one instant the whole quarter deck of the vessel, with all those upon it, were hurled into the air. Some of the bodies were thrown nearly as high as the mast head of the vessel, others were driven thro' the cabin and lodging upon the main deck. The whole stern of the vessel was torn down to a level with the water; the mainsail, which had been hoisted to dry, was torn to rags, and the fragments of broken spars were scattered in all directions. As soon as the accident had happened, boats put off from the wharfs, and from the vessels laying near her, to the relief of the crew. An attempt was immediately made to slip the cables and run her into one of the docks, to prevent her from sinking, but before this could be fully accomplished the fire in the cabin had communicated to the mainsail and main rigging—at the same time, the vessel was found to be filling very fast, in this extremity, the wounded men were hastened off to the boats along side, and by the time the persons on board could leave her, she went down, stern foremost, a few yards from the head of Blake's wharf. The bodies of 3 of the unfortunate sufferers were never seen; and happier would it have been for some of those who were brought on shore, if they had shared their fate; as they cannot, in all human probability, survive the dreadful wounds and bruises which they have received.

It has been found impossible, after the most diligent enquiries to ascertain the manner in which fire was communicated to the magazine; the persons immediately adjoining the cabin steps, where the door opened from the cabin to the magazine, were either entirely destroyed, or so much mained as to be entirely unable as yet, to give any account of the immediate cause of the disaster.

That fire was communicated to the powder in the magazine (and not to a single cask as was by many at first supposed) appears now to be reduced nearly to a certainty; the first Lieut., Mr. Phillips, had left the vessel but a few minutes before the accident took place, at which time the magazine was locked, and the key left in a drawer in the cabin. The gunner the only person on board, who had any business in the magazine was on deck. It has been said that the fire was communicated by the escaping of a musket but that could not have been the case unless the door of the magazine had been open.

We have heard it suggested that the explosion could never have been the effect of accident; we trust however that these surmisses will prove incorrect, and should the unfortunate men now suffering from their wounds survive, we may yet have a satisfactory account of the cause which has produced so much public and private distress,

The following are the names of the sufferers.

Missing—Thomas Field, gunner's mate; George Segur, and one other whose names are not ascertained.

Wounded—Wm. Pritchard, gunner, John M'Coan, Benjamin Chart, George Craft, and William Hunter (boy) most of them severely.

Several others slightly wounded.

An attempt will be made thisday to raise the schooner.

FRANKFORT, *April* 17.

AN EXPRESS.

Arrived here on Wednesday last with dispatches from Gen. Harrison to Gov. Shelby.

We do not learn that any thing important was brought by the express, except a requisition for 1500 men, the balance of the 3000 lately raised and organised, pursuant to a law of the legislature of this state.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Frankfort, April 16, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Gen. Harrison commander in Chief of the North Wertern Army, having by his letter of the 9th inst. made a requision on the Governor of Kentucky, for re-inforcements for the purpose of assisting in the defence of the posts under his immediate command.

Lieutenant col. commandants *Samuel Caldwell* and *James Cox*, with the Militia detached under a law of the last ses-

tion of the Legislature, and composing their regimens, are ordered to rendezvous at George town on Monday the 3d. day of May next, in perfect readines to march to their place of destination. The Colonels will respectively give the necessary orders without delay, to those under his command,

P. BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

BUFFALO, (N. Y.) *April* 20.

On Saturday last arrived in this Village, Maj. Gen. *Lewis* accompanied by Brig. Gen. *Boyd*. Capt. GIBSON, is one of Gen. Lewis's Aids. On their arrival, they were very handsomely saluted by the troops stationed in this village, the Flying Artillery, under Capt Leonard, the Infantry under col. Milton.

PETTY WARFARE.

On the morning of the 13th at sunrise, a sporting party, consisting of Lt. Dudley, of the U. S. Navy, stationed at Black Rock, Dr. J. Trowbridge, and F. B. Merrill of this village, attended by three seamen, proceeded from the navy yard to Strawberry Island, near the head of grand Island, for the purpose of hunting water fowl. Owing to the Ice running in large quantities, they supposed their situation was perfectly secure. At 9 o'clock, a party of the British, of 14 men, commanded by lieut Fitsgibbon, of the 49th reg. landed unperceived and took them prisoners. They were sent the same day to Fort George. Dr. Trowbridge and Mr. Merrill were permitted to return to this side on the 15th at Fort Niagara.—They inform us that they had an opportunity of seeing most of the officers from Fort Erie to Fort George, and that they were all of the 49th. except two who belonged to the Glingery regt. a provincial corps. So that calculating from this circumstance, it is not probable that the British force in round numbers can amount to more than 1000 men, from Fort Erie to Fort George. The British officer stated that gen. Procter, formerly col. Procter, had proceeded against gen. Harrison, with a considerable body of troops, composed of regulars, militia and Indians.

Contrary to the invariable practice of the officers of the U. S. navy to British officers in similar situations, who have been paroled, or exchanged immediately, Lieut. Dudley it is believed, will be tortured with a long and fatiguing journey to Boston, via Quebec.

Lt. Fitzgibbon assigned as one reason for capturing the sportsmen, that he had suspected them of crossing to the Island to settle an *affair of honor*.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *April* 30, 1813.

A letter from Fort Meigs, dated the 18th inst. to a gentleman in this town, says, "We somewhat expect an attack—at any rate, are preparing for one—we are now about 1600 strong, and reinforcements are daily arriving—we shall soon be able to muster 3000 effective men."

In a former paper, we noticed the honorable and praise worthy conduct of a part of the Pennsylvania Militia, in volunteering their services to remain at Fort Meigs, until reinforcements should arrive from Kentucky and Ohio. We now have the pleasure of stating, that they have received the thanks, and been honorably discharged by *Gen. Harrison*, and that they are on their return home in a body, under their commander MAJOR NELSON.

The Governor of the State of Ohio has ordered out eight light companies to rendezvous at Franklinton immediately. The object is to protect large quantities of stores at Upper and Lower Sandusky, which places, it is said, are threatened with an attack from the Indians.

We are informed, that Major General Harrison arrived safe at the Rapids of the Miami on the 11th inst. He was accompanied, it is said, by about 350 men.

ARMY OF THE U. STATES

The following General Officers, we learn, have been appointed by the President of the U. S. since the adjournment of Congress, to fill vacancies, and in pursuance of acts passed at the close of the session.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Thos. H. Cushing, Zebulon M. Pike, George Izard, Duncan M'Arthur, Lewis Cass, Wm. H. Winder, Benjamin Howard.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.

Robert Swartwout.

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

Wm. Duane, John R. Fenwick, Winfield Scott, F. K. Huger.

INSPECTOR GENERALS.

A. Y. Nicoll, John Christie, Nicholas Gray, W. K. Boote.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS.

James Bankhead, Charles K. Gardner, John Johnson, Ebenezer Beebee, N. F. Adams, Thomas Chrystie, Robt. Dunn, Talbot Chambers.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Wm. S. Hamilton, Jas. Gibson, Enos Cutler, J. C. Tillotson.

Exclusive privileges of Republicans.—Had old George the third, or the prince regent, or a British minister, issued a proclamation containing not one word of truth, and stuck to it for months and years after its falsity was manifest to the world, every republican breast would have swelled with scorn and indignation: yet a republican chieftain could do it, and still hold his head as high as ever.

Again, had the governor of Florida, who is a monarchist, sent on an agent to seduce, by bribes and promises, the people of Georgia from the allegiance they owe their country, and had he moreover fomented an insurrection among them, and taken advantage of that crisis to bring the Georgians under the Spanish government by force of arms, we all should have cried, shame on such perfidy! whereas the head of a republican nation could do the like, and it scarcely be thought out of character.

Again, had general Brock, who was also a monarchist, invaded the states of Ohio and Kentucky, and, as soon as he set foot upon their territory, had he by proclamation, reproached and vilified their government and invited the inhabitants to acts of treason, & had he, with all threatened to punish with instant death every white man who should be found fighting by the side of a red or black man, though both were fighting in self defence and in defence of their country, and, in fine, had he threatened all opponents with a "*a war of extermination*"—how would our whole land have rung with curses against Gen Brock and his Royal master. But a republican general, in so doing, act in perfect accordance with the hallowed feelings of fellow republicans of the first and most immaculate stamp.—Thus it is that circumstances alters cases.

DIED, on Wednesday the 21st inst. at Harmony, in Butler county, after an illness of a few days, Mr. ISAAC GREGG, formerly of this town. His remains were brought here and interred in the Episcopal church yard.

4000 wt. Gun Powder,

1700 do. Tarred Cable,
Bed and Sacken-bottom Cords,
Plough Lines, seine and blocking Twine,
Plug and Twist Tobacco,
Port and Sherry Wine, Cogniac Brandy,
Prime Coffee, Loaf Sugar, and Teas,
Chocolate, Spices, Molasses, Glue,
Juniper Berries, Shad, Mackarell,
Juniata Bar Iron, &c. &c.

Sold WHOLESALE, at the Commission and Storage Ware-House, Ferry Street.

DAVID LOGAN & Co.
Pittsburgh, April 22, 1813.

A valuable Farm and MANSION HOUSE,

To be Sold at Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Honorable the Orphan's Court, of the county of Allegheny, will be Sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, fronting on the Allegheny river, and adjoining lands of Samuel Ewalt and others, containing about 180 acres, be the same more or less, being the farm on which the late David Davis in his life time resided, and of which he died seized.

E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C.*
Pittsburgh, April 21st, 1813.

N. B. The terms of Sale will be made known on the ground by the Administrators of said estate

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NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of June next—a compliance with this request will save trouble and expence. Those to whom he stands indebted are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

WILLIAM DEAL, Sen.
Pittsburgh, April 29, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the partnership of ELLIOTT & HARKER, in the Mills at the mouth of the Sawmill Run, is dissolved.

WEST ELLIOTT.
April 22, 1813.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Morgantown, (Va.) on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named ABRAHAM, between 25 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; when spoken to has a down look, and keeps his right eye shut; had on when he went away a white linsey roundabout and trowsers, high crowned old castor hat and mockisons. Whoever will take up said Negro and commits him to prison, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE DORSEY.
April 13th, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy.

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel

Vivian, and Emilie de Coulanges—tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge.

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written during the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality wholesale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.

April 20th, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the Barracks at Pittsburgh on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, in order to settle with all those who had Teams employed in the service of the United States, in the Pennsylvania line.

PHINEAS REED, *Brig. Q. M. 2d Brig. Penn. Militia.*

P. S. All Editors of papers west of the mountains will confer a favor on their friends and neighbours who have been out in the service of their country, by giving the foregoing 3 or 4 insertions.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons, who left guns with the subscriber to be repaired, that if they do not come forward and give satisfactory information that the gun belongs to them, and pay the amount for repairing the same, they will be sold by public auction, in *Thirty days from this date*. Those who are concerned will please enquire of *Mr. Aaron Hart*, in Pittsburgh, who is authorised to deliver said guns, and receive money for the repairing of the same.

ISAAC FERREE.
Pittsburgh, April 23, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of May next, to wit:

All the right, title and interest in and to a certain Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of Anthony Beelen, James Chadwick, Jacob Castleman, the heirs of Charles Duke, and the Monongahela river, about three miles from Pittsburgh. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Steel Semple, Esq. deceased, at the suits of Wm. M'Knight, and James Burd, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
Pittsburgh, April 21, 1813.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and limes, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, *&c. &c.*

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

STOLEN GOODS.
100 Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Wednesday the 21st inst. at Doran's tavern, 36 miles below Pittsburgh, the waggon of John Rupurt, on his way from Philadelphia, laden with Goods belonging to the subscribers, was entered by some person unknown, and the following articles taken from a trunk therein, viz.

1 Indian bed spread,
1 piece black habit cloth, No. 9054, containing 30 1-2 yards,
1 piece bottle green habit cloth, No. 8,633, containing 11 1-4 yards,
1 dozen men's white cotton hose.
1 piece super long cloth shirting, containing 36 yards,
1 dozen chambry shawls,
1 1-4 dozen 8-4 coloured shawls (rich)
1 piece German check,

FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid by the subscribers for the delivery of the above Goods at their Store in Pitsburgh, or one-fifth of the value for any part thereof, and Fifty Dollars more, for the prosecution of the villain or villains to conviction.

R. E. FLEESON & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 28, 1813.

The Editor of the "Greensburgh and Indiana Register," is requested to give the above advertisement 3 insertions and forward his account for payment.

WHISKEY.

SETH GROSVENOR,
At Mr. Morrow's Tavern, Wood street, will pay CASH for Whiskey, delivered immediately.

ALSO,
For a few Barrels Peach Brandy.
Pittsburgh, March 20, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a Shop in Market between Second & Third Streets, where he intends carrying on the

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING
AND
SILVER SMITH BUSINESS,

in all their branches. From his knowledge of the above business, and his steady attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JAMES THOMPSON.
Pittsburgh, 19th April, 1813.

N. B. Clocks and Watches made or repaired by the subscriber, are warranted to perform.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being prevented leaving Town, as he intended, has opened

SCHOOL

in Mr. Algeo's large room, in Market Street, where Mr Chute lately taught. He will there pursue his former School branches, Reading and English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetick and Book-keeping.

He solicits the patronage of the friends of Literature, and the public in general of Pittsburgh.

THOMAS ABRAHAM.
Pittsburgh, 15th April, 1813.

GROUND

Fronting Liberty and Pitt Streets.

TO RENT,

A Lot of Ground, 60 feet in front, and 90 feet back, eligibly situated for a factory. For particulars enquire of ABNER BARKER or WM. TURNER.

N. B. The above Lot will be divided for the accommodation of those who wish to rent.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE. QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, and

T. C. BARKER CO.

Cincinnati,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No.* 26, *Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No.* 233, *Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No.* 10, *sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No.* 178, *Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No.* 5, *Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No.* 78, *north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No* 293, *Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No.* 85, *High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos.* 38 *and* 64, *Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR.

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic

DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and that the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternately thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in wishing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

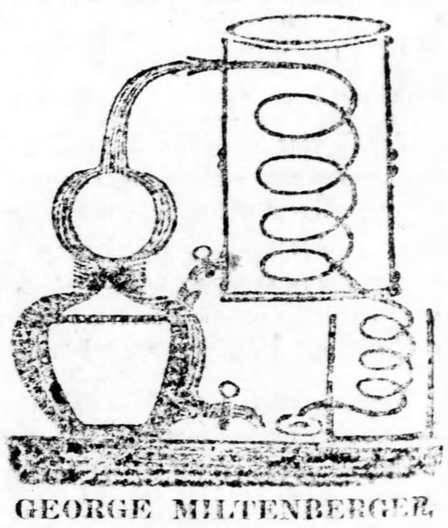
The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me in September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period. I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the distressful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed.

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills of any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.